

Oil-wealthy nations, such as Kuwait, have offered over \$500 million in oil and relief.

European nations, such as Spain, have focused on sending military and rescue gear.

Both Djibouti and Georgia, relatively smaller countries, have offered \$50,000 each.

Sri Lanka, the small country off the coast of Africa and one that is about \$600 million in debt, offered \$25,000 in cash.

There has been some criticism that we have been slow to accept the offers pouring in. The fact is that our greatest challenge has been to match the generous offers with the needs of the American people. The last thing we need is for someone to offer us assistance that can't really be utilized. For example, Russia, made us offers and our State Department told the Russians what we needed most urgently were MREs, (Meals-Ready-to-Eat), so they sent us MREs. We did the same thing with Germany. We took the MREs.

The first aid we took, because, as the President said, it was the easiest to manage was cash. And the cash donations came in and quickly went out to Red Cross and others.

As Chairman of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, I would like to particularly acknowledge the outpouring of sympathy and solidarity we have witnessed from our friends and neighbors in Latin America. All the figures are still being compiled but I'd like to highlight a few examples, but by no means all examples of the support we have received from our friends in the Western Hemisphere.

Honduras has offered to send 135 flooding and sanitation experts.

Peru has offered to send a medical team of up to 100 members.

A Mexican ship loaded with supplies set sail Monday from the Gulf Coast port of Tampico.

Venezuela has offered 1 million barrels of gasoline, \$5 million in cash and more than 50 tons of canned food and water.

Even Cuba has offered to send 1,100 doctors, and;

The Organization of American States approved the contribution of the maximum amount allowed under the statutes of the Inter-American Emergency Assistance Fund, and the establishment of a specific fund for the victims of Hurricane Katrina.

These are just a few examples of the aid being offered. What is most important to remember in this situation is not the actual amount of aid offered, who offered what, and who may have offered nothing; what is important to remember, is the willingness of other nations, big and small, to come and give while we are vulnerable. It is important to appreciate the principle behind the gift.

In closing, I want to offer my personal thanks to the entire international community for their help, their thoughts and their prayers for the people of the United States who have suffered and lost friends and loved ones in this terrible tragedy. The spirit of compassionate generosity and solidarity that we have witnessed from the international community is extremely comforting and gives me great hope for the future.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH)

that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 428.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RELATING TO THE TERRORIST ATTACKS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 427) relating to the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 427

Whereas on September 11, 2001, while Americans were attending to their daily routines, terrorists hijacked four civilian aircraft, crashing two of them into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, and a third into the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C., and a fourth was prevented from also being used as a weapon against America by brave passengers who placed their country above their own lives;

Whereas four years later the country continues to, and shall forever, mourn the tragic loss of life at the hands of terrorist attackers;

Whereas by targeting symbols of American strength and success, these attacks clearly were intended to assail the principles, values, and freedoms of the United States and the American people, intimidate the Nation, and weaken the national resolve;

Whereas four years after September 11, 2001, the United States is fighting a Global War on Terrorism to protect America and her friends and allies;

Whereas recent deadly attacks in London, Madrid, and Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt, remind all Americans that the forces of evil that attacked the Nation four years ago remain committed to terrorist attacks against free peoples;

Whereas because of the skill and bravery of the members of the United States Armed Forces and due to the constant vigilance of our Nation's first responders, the United States homeland has not been successfully attacked by terrorist forces during the four years since September 11, 2001; and

Whereas while the passage of four years has not softened the memory of the American people, resolved their grief, or restored lost loved ones, it has shown that Americans will not bow to terrorists: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) extends again its deepest sympathies to the thousands of innocent victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, their families, friends, and loved ones;

(2) honors the heroic actions and the sacrifices of United States military and civilian personnel and their families who have sacrificed much, including their lives and health, in defense of their country in the the Global War on Terrorism;

(3) honors the heroic actions of first responders, law enforcement personnel, State

and local officials, volunteers, and others who aided the innocent victims and, in so doing, bravely risked their own lives and long-term health;

(4) expresses thanks and gratitude to the foreign leaders and citizens of all nations who have assisted and continue to stand in solidarity with the United States against terrorism in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks;

(5) discourages, in the strongest possible terms, any effort to confuse the Global War on Terrorism with a war on any people or any faith;

(6) reaffirms its commitment to the Global War on Terrorism and to providing the United States Armed Forces with the resources and support to wage it effectively and safely;

(7) vows that it will continue to take whatever actions necessary to identify, intercept, and disrupt terrorists and their activities; and

(8) reaffirms that the American people will never forget the sacrifices made on September 11, 2001, and will never bow to terrorist demands.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, our deliberations today have focused, and rightly so, on the catastrophe that has befallen the people of the gulf coast and our efforts and, indeed, the world's efforts, to ameliorate their situation. We should, however, pause and take note of a somber anniversary, the fourth anniversary of the attacks of September 11, 2001, which will occur this weekend.

I appreciate the fact that the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Ranking Member LANTOS) have worked out a text to recognize this anniversary which incorporated language from the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE), and that the House leadership has encouraged us to bring it to the floor in a timely manner.

One year ago, we were involved in the middle stages of the efforts to pass the intelligence reform legislation recommended by the 9/11 Commission. Now we must oversee the implementation of that law and determine what additional improvements to our government's structures or substantive policies need to be made.

The resolution before us recalls the events of nearly 4 years ago, notes that the attacks were intended to assail our principles, values, and freedoms, and weaken our national resolve. It recalls

our worldwide efforts against terrorism and notes that those who have attacked us in New York, at the Pentagon, and in the skies over Pennsylvania have continued their efforts in London, Madrid, and Sharm el-Sheik, although they have thus far been prevented from successfully again carrying their fight to our homeland.

It is time to again extend our sympathies to the families and the victims, to salute those who placed themselves in harm's way, often at the risk of their lives, and to honor those who are involved in the struggle against terror. We state that this struggle is not a struggle against any people or faith. We assert that we will continue to do whatever is necessary to identify, intercept, and disrupt terrorists and their activities, and that we will neither forget the sacrifices of September 11 nor ever yield to terrorists and their ideologies.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago, as our Nation came to recognize the magnitude of the struggle we were starting in earnest against the enemies of tolerance and progress, we had the most sobering and moving debate that I witnessed on the floor of this Chamber in the quarter century I have had the privilege of serving as a Member. That debate resounds even today, as Congress continues to muster the resources and to rally our compatriots to carry on in the ongoing war on terrorism.

□ 1400

With this fourth anniversary of the terrorist mass murder of September 11, we honor the victims, we honor the heroes, and we contemplate the lessons. We are still engaged in the global battle against terrorism. We have made progress, but we are a long way from victory.

Indeed, this point has been brought home to us and to civilized people everywhere yet again these past few months. On July 7, suicide bombers attacked the London subway and bus system, killing 52 people and injuring scores more. Two weeks later, another attempt on London's public transportation system created panic. And just 2 days after that, more than 80 people were killed in a series of terrorist attacks at the Egyptian resort town of Sharm al-Sheikh, not far from the Egyptian resort where over 30 people were killed a few months earlier in a similar terrorist bombing. And let us not forget that Israel, our only democratic ally in the Middle East, has been a longtime victim of terrorist attacks; and it continues to be the target of extremist Islamic violence.

Our hearts go out to the families of the victims who continue to be senselessly maimed and slaughtered in such vicious attacks of global terrorism.

And so the struggle goes on. We may differ about specific tactics, but I think

all Americans agree on at least one broad goal: we must do all we can to assure that terrorists do not acquire weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons. As we know from the events 4 years ago, they would not hesitate to use such horrendous weapons against us or against the innocent people of any other country on this globe.

To prevent that unthinkable atrocity, the United States must do all it can to prevent state sponsors of terrorism from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. We have achieved a remarkable success in convincing the Government of Libya to voluntarily abandon its pursuit of such weapons, but the threat that Iran and North Korea may acquire nuclear weapons is one of the most serious issues facing our Nation.

Teheran's ayatollahs have consistently supported terrorist groups that have shown no reluctance to use every weapon available to them in order to create mayhem in their fanatical zeal to destroy those standing in their way. Nuclear weapons in the hands of Iran could end up in the hands of terrorists.

At the same time, we must find innovative ways to carry on this global struggle against terrorism so that it becomes not a war in a conventional sense, but a united worldwide effort to eliminate the conditions that give rise to terrorism.

This is as much a battle of ideas as a battle against armies. The extremists and their protectors fear the freedom that we cherish. They seek to destroy it wherever it thrives. The war on terrorism is a common struggle among all democracies to preserve democracy itself, and we can only achieve true victory in this epic struggle when we bring democracy to all the corners of the globe. This means encouraging democracy and respect for human rights in places where they have not taken root, and where terrorists breed in the darkest corners of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and many other places throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, the struggle against terrorism goes on, 4 years after our Nation awakened to the urgency of this fight. But let us ensure that the soul searching and resilience that marked our deliberations in September 2001 do not merely echo in this Chamber today. Let the debate instead be amplified and our convictions deepened as we recommit to the fight against fanatical Islamic terrorists capable of perpetrating such an atrocity.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 6 of 2002, before a commemorative joint meeting of Congress at Federal Hall in New York City, the then poet laureate of the United States, Billy Collins, dedicated the fol-

lowing poem to the victims and survivors of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The poem was called "The Names," and I would like to read it:

"I lay awake in the palm of the night. A soft rain stole in, unhelped by any breeze, and when I saw the silver glaze on the windows, I started with A, with Ackerman, as it happened, then Baxter and Calabro, Davis and Eberling, names falling into place as droplets fell through the dark. Names printed on the ceiling of the night. Names slipping around a watery bend. Twenty-six willows on the banks of a stream.

"In the morning, I walked barefoot among thousands of flowers, heavy with dew like the eyes of tears, and each had a name: Fiori inscribed on a yellow petal, then Gonzalez and Han, Ishikawa and Jenkins. Names written in the air and stitched into the cloth of the day. A name under a photograph taped to a mailbox. Monogram on a torn shirt, I see you spelled out on storefront windows and on the bright unfurled awnings of the city.

"I say the syllables as I turn a corner: Kelly and Lee, Medina, Nardella, and O'Connor. When I peer into the woods, I see a thick tangle where letters are hidden as in a puzzle concocted for children. Parker and Quigley in the twigs of an ash, Rizzo, Schubert, Torres and Upton, secrets in the boughs of an ancient maple. Names written in the pale sky. Names rising in the updraft amid buildings. Names silent in stone or cried out behind a door. Names blown over the Earth and out to sea.

"In the evening: weakening light, the last swallows. A boy on a lake lifts his oars. A woman by a window puts a match to a candle, and the names are outlined on the rose clouds: Vanacore and Wallace, let X stand, if it can, for the ones unfound. Then Young and Ziminsky, the final jolt of Z. Names etched on the head of a pin. One name spanning a bridge, another undergoing a tunnel. A blue name needled into the skin. Names of citizens, workers, mothers and fathers, the bright-eyed daughter, the quick son.

"Alphabet of names in a green field. Names in the small tracks of birds. Names lifted from a hat or balanced on the tip of the tongue. Names wheeled into the dim warehouse of memory. So many names, there is barely room on the walls of the heart."

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we remember 9/11, the victims, the aftermath of 9/11 and the policies which have been put in place as a result of that day of great tragedy. It is also appropriate that our remembering not be selective so as to preclude America from taking a path of truth and reconciliation.

Immediately after the attacks upon our Nation, all across the world people responded in solidarity with America,

much as we are seeing at this moment in response to the unfortunate disaster of Hurricane Katrina. The world is always ready to embrace America and to share in our highest aspirations.

Unfortunately, sadly, decisions were made by some in the administration to use 9/11 as an opportunity to advance a longstanding ideological desire, with financial incentives to invade Iraq and overthrow its government.

Whenever we remember 9/11, and we should, we must also remember that some in the administration used 9/11 as an excuse to wage an illegal war against a nation that did not attack us, that had nothing to do with 9/11, that did not have the capability or the intention of attacking us, and that had no weapons of mass destruction.

9/11 could never be justified, nor should any attack upon this Nation ever be justified. But I think America lost a moment after 9/11 to come together as a national community in search of ways that we could take new directions to meet an emerging challenge of terrorism with new strategies, new initiatives, because we are learning the limitations of trying to solve our difficulties through armed force.

9/11 was a tragedy, and it was compounded by the war in and against Iraq. That war has separated us from many of our friends in the international community. It has drained our resources. It has cost us the lives of over 1,900 American servicemen, servicewomen, and has cost the lives of countless Iraqis who are innocent.

We need to heal our Nation. We need to come together as Americans so that we can assert our commonalities, our common interests in the general welfare of our countrymen and countrywomen. But in order to do that, we need to go back through that tunnel of 9/11, and the only way we can do that is to be guided by truth.

We still need to heal the Nation, but we will not be able to do it with arms. We can only do it by seeking the truth. And I contend that at this moment, when we stand united to pass this resolution, that we should also highly resolve that violence is not going to be the means that we use in the future to solve the differences that we have with nations.

Next week, Members of this House will come together to introduce legislation to create a Cabinet-level Department of Peace and Nonviolence, which recognizes that the path of peace can be active, can be firm, can have resolve, and can help us achieve a new world.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago, our Nation suffered the worst attack in our history, and Americans were forever transformed. What happened on September 11 was not simply an attack against America, it was an assault on our democracy. In the immediate aftermath, we saw Americans overcome grief and devastation to demonstrate that the values that unite us are greater and more enduring than anything that divides us.

That is what we do again today. This week, we come together in the spirit of unity and ac-

cord to memorialize the people lost and the families shattered on 9/11, in public ceremonies and private remembrances. I hope that it offers a small sense of comfort to those who lost loved ones and those who were injured in the attacks, that so many people in our country and throughout the world remember their loss and their suffering and continue to pray for them.

But the best memorial we can offer to the victims of 9/11 is not words, but deeds. We must bring a laser-like focus to our responsibility to make America safer. The threat that we did not recognize clearly enough 4 years ago confronts us still. The need to be prepared, as Hurricane Katrina so clearly showed, is one of our most critical responsibilities.

Four years after the attacks, Americans have to ask: has enough progress been made? The answer, sadly, is no. Security at our ports, on commercial airliners, on our transit systems, and along our borders has not been a priority. Our first responders still do not have the ability to communicate quickly and effectively.

September 11 is hallowed ground, and the actions of this Congress must be guided by that recognition. Our debates, our votes, our laws, must be worthy of the sacrifice that was made on that day. And so, in the name of the victims, we pledge again today: united as a country, we will seek to keep alive the indomitable American spirit that was displayed on September 11, and keep Americans safe from harm.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of September 11, 2001 has been seared in our Nation's consciousness forever. On this fourth anniversary of the attack on our Nation, I want to take this opportunity to remember the brave men and women who lost their lives at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and in a deserted field in the Pennsylvania countryside. That day, 3,000 Americans died at the hands of terrorists who would see our country destroyed. These fellow citizens were casualties in our Nation's continuing effort to maintain liberty, safety, and freedom for all Americans.

While we suffered a grievous loss that day, we must remember that we are a strong and determined Nation that will defeat those who would harm us. We join together to make it clear to the world that our Nation is united and resolved to defend our freedom against any enemy.

Today, we stop to remember those who perished on 9/11 and to remember their families with a special prayer. We also pause to reflect on the heroism of the firefighters, police officers and city officials who died in the line of duty trying to save others. Each of us is personally affected by September 11. While we might not know anyone personally who died, we still grieve for them. And we hold the members of their families close to our hearts.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition of H. Res. 427.

I cannot vote for a resolution supporting a "global war on terrorism" because there is no such thing. The only war the United States is engaged in is the misguided Iraq War. To support a resolution simply so President Bush can continue to carry out actions in the name of this false global war of terrorism only encourages this Administration to lead this country into additional unnecessary military actions.

Instead of honoring the victims of 9/11 and their families, this resolution only encourages

the President to sacrifice more American lives for wars that have nothing to do with terrorism or the events of that tragic day.

When the House leadership presents a resolution that truly honors the victims of 9/11, I will vote for it. Until that happens, I urge my fellow Members of Congress to vote against this resolution and others that endorse President Bush's misguided foreign policies.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the fourth anniversary of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and to remember those who lost their lives that day, especially the residents of Connecticut and of my district.

As each year passes, it becomes even more important for us to remember the victims who died on September 11, 2001 and honor those who continue to serve as the Nation's first lines of defense against acts of terrorism and disaster. Their memory should keep us vigilant against threats and thankful for the many blessings we have as citizens of this Nation.

We thank the selfless firefighters, police officers, and emergency medical workers who confronted chaos and terror 4 years ago and lost their lives trying to save their fellow Americans in New York, Pennsylvania, and the Pentagon. This reminder is all too vivid in the wake of the recent tragedy on the Gulf Coast caused by Hurricane Katrina. Some of the very same first responders who assisted in the time following the terrorist attacks are down in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama helping those families rebuild their lives. We owe them our eternal gratitude for their service and compassion.

However, as we have seen in the Gulf Coast states, we still have much work to do to respond to threats, both from terrorists and nature. We must focus our resources as a nation to ensure that first responders can act rapidly and communicate seamlessly with Federal, State, and local officials.

Terrorists still remain a threat to our Nation and other free and democratic societies. We were all shocked and saddened by the bombings in London on July 7, 2005. The images we saw in London that day were all too familiar to the images we will never forget from 4 years ago. Our deepest sympathies went out to our friends in Great Britain who have stood so strongly by the United States in our war on terror. These bombings and the memories of September 11 further strengthen our convictions to defeat terror throughout the world.

As Congress works to reauthorize the PATRIOT Act, our immediate response to the terrorist events that stunned our Nation, we must learn from the subsequent 4 years that have passed. To curtail the freedoms of Americans in the name of fighting our enemies would be a disservice to the memory of September 11 and every American who has given their life or put themselves in harm's way to defend this Nation and its people.

As we pause to reflect this September 11 and remember those whose lives were lost that day, let us also remember the things that make our Nation great: our freedom, our liberty and our democracy. These memories will give us the will to be better citizens and build a stronger nation.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today we remember the victims of one tragedy as we work to help the survivors of another.

In my district and in the State of New Jersey, we know the experience of tragedy personally and the sympathy of those in New Jersey extends at the deepest level to those who lived through Hurricane Katrina.

Four years ago on September 11th, 700 of our friends and neighbors from my state of New Jersey never returned home from work and never returned to their families. The smoking ruins of the Twin Towers were visible for my entire district to see and many of the police and emergency response people that responded so heroically to the attacks were from New Jersey.

I can't tell you how many memorial services I attended for people in my own district, nor describe in words the sympathy and sorrow I felt for family members who lost loved ones from all over the country.

That is why I committed that very day to taking every action to make sure that our Nation and her citizens never have to go through what we did on that terrible day four years ago. And since we know the enemy seeks to attack again, I have worked to ensure that our country is as prepared as we can be for a future attack and ready to respond once it does occur.

That is also why I support this resolution as an expression of my deepest sympathy to families and friends of the thousands of victims of that fateful day.

I support it as an expression of our Nation's gratitude and pride in our men and women in uniform who have performed with brilliance and valor in the war on terror and Operation Iraqi Freedom. To date, almost 1,900 Americans have made the ultimate sacrifice in support of our country, in Iraq, while many others have done so around the world in the fight against terror.

For me personally, I cannot walk outside into a crystal, clear, cloudless blue sky in September like we have today without remembering the very same sky on that tragic day in September. I cannot walk outside remembering the contrast between the beauty of that sky and the terror which came from it.

To those who survived and to the families who lost their loved ones, I know that four years has not taken away the pain.

To those who survived and to the families, I know that you will have to live with the consequences of that tragedy for the rest of your lives.

To those who survived and to the families, I say that we will never forget those innocent people who were murdered in cold blood and that we honor you for your courage, your will to survive, and for the strength you have shared with our Nation.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 427.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1415

REQUEST FOR GENERAL LEAVE ON H.R. 3673

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3673.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

SECOND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT TO MEET IMMEDIATE NEEDS ARISING FROM THE CONSEQUENCES OF HURRICANE KATRINA, 2005

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3673) making further emergency supplemental appropriations to meet immediate needs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Katrina, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3673

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", \$1,400,000,000 for emergency hurricane expenses, to support costs of evacuation, emergency repairs, deployment of personnel, and other costs resulting from immediate relief efforts, to remain available until September 30, 2006: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds to appropriations for military personnel, operation and maintenance, procurement, family housing, Defense Health Program, and working capital funds: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$6,000,000 may be transferred to "Armed Forces Retirement Home" for emergency hurricane expenses: *Provided further*, That funds transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation or fund to which transferred: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes pro-

vided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not more than 5 days after making transfers from this appropriation, notify the Committees on Appropriations in writing of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided herein are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for "Operation and Maintenance" for emergency expenses for repair of storm damage to authorized projects in the Gulf states affected by Hurricane Katrina, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Chief of Engineers, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, shall provide, at a minimum, a weekly report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than September 15, 2005: *Provided further*, That the amount provided herein is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress).

FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies", as authorized by section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 16, 1941 (33 D.S.C. 701), for emergency expenses for repair of damage to flood control and hurricane shore protection projects in the Gulf states caused by Hurricane Katrina, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Chief of Engineers, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, shall provide, at a minimum, a weekly report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than September 15, 2005: *Provided further*, That the amount provided herein is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress).

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE DISASTER RELIEF

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for "Disaster Relief", \$50,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That up to \$100,000,000 may be transferred to and merged with "Emergency Preparedness and Response—Public Health Programs" for the National Disaster Medical System to support medical care as authorized by the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 300hh-11): *Provided further*, That \$15,000,000 shall be transferred to and merged with "Departmental Management and Operations—Office of Inspector General" for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations as authorized by law for Hurricane Katrina response and recovery activities: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide, at a minimum, a weekly report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than September 15, 2005: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided herein are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95 (109th Congress).

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 101. For procurements of property or services determined by the head of an executive agency to be used in support of Hurricane Katrina rescue and relief operations—